

THE CARMELITE

JULY 3, 1929

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

CALIFORNIA

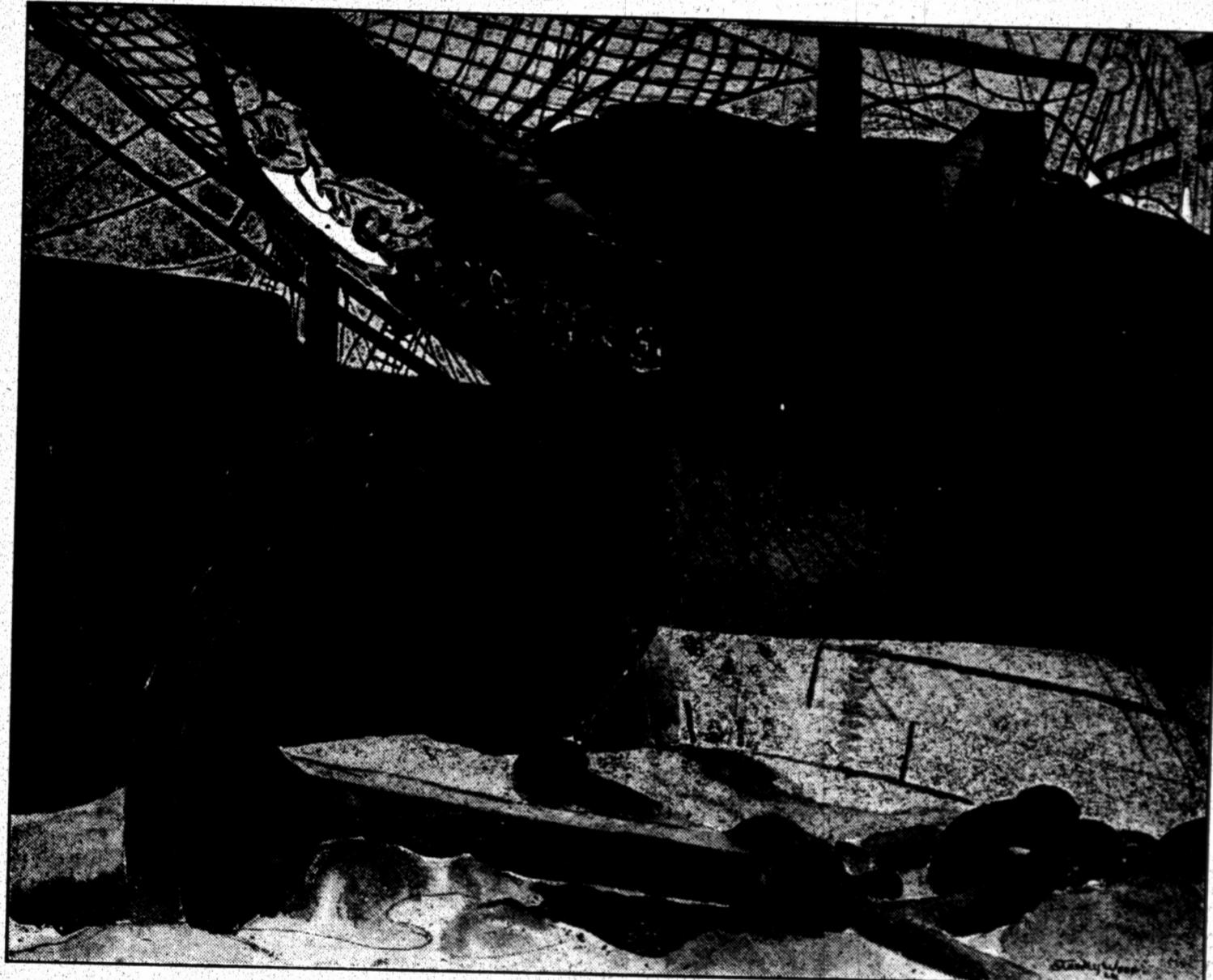
VOLUME II

NUMBER 21

Paul Flandore
Drawer 2

FIVE CENTS

FROM A
WATERCOLOR
BY STANLEY
WOOD



THE FOREST THEATER PRODUCTION

All is set.

The road winds familiarly up past the Weston studio to the gates of the Forest Theater. (There in the old days the audience used to stroll with lanterns. Now they turn in at the familiar gate-posts to an out-door theater almost cluttered with its many memories. The history of Carmel could almost be written in terms of the history of the Forest Theater. Perhaps this is why so much loyalty clings to it supportingly.)

The eighteenth-century costumes stand ready; the wigs powdered; the sedan

chair, pride of the heart of Henry Dickinson who labored over it, waiting in the wings. The Wall, chief protagonist in the play, utters never a word. Denis d'Auburn, a dramatic director of a great lot of distinction of appearance, very British and yet a slender, romantic-looking figure, strides handsomely about.

Fourth of July and a First Night. In the distance die the final puffs of sound, —late sky-rockets on Carmel beach piercing the sky's darkness with shrill fire. On the benches of the Forest Theater, out of doors with a clear sky and not a sign of mist or fog, sits the audience of the play, —the critical moods of other years left behind and buried in the young fresh sense of the fun and charm of "The Romancers."

THE FAMILIAR FOURTH

History passes on, but the symbols of memory remain.

On the Fourth of July in the year 1929, a hundred and fifty-four years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Early in the morning there will be a stray explosion or two just to show the world that we too are of the old revolutionary spirit. Then we shall betake ourselves also to the sea-edge, re-discover the beauty of the perpetually beautiful, and acknowledge the magnificence of the universe.

Carmel News . . .

The date of the Fourth came early this year.

It began in Carmel the day Doc Staniford filled a shop window with sky-rockets and fire-pinwheels and an announcement forbidding the setting off of anything anywhere except . . .

THE ABALONE LEAGUE AGAIN IN GOOD FORM

Cast as Chi Lun, a wise and powerful Chinaman, Cyril Delevanti takes the lead in a drama of intrigue now being prepared for production at the Carmel Playhouse July tenth to fourteenth. It was in the title role of "Grumpy" that this excellent character actor was introduced to the Carmel theatre at the start of the season. He has a different but even more telling part in the show now in rehearsal. "The Chinese Puzzle."

Played for two years in London, the drama is being given its first performances on the Coast in the Playhouse showing which gets underway two weeks from tonight. The list of players includes Elizabeth Sampson, Katherine Cooke, Winsor Josselyn and Kitty Delevanti.

THIS WEEK AT THE FOREST THEATRE

Its origin helps to explain the charm of Rostand's "Romancers."

Edmond Rostand wrote it, his first play, when he was a youth of nineteen. It was played in the gardens of his own home, himself directing. Its sparkling and delicate comedy sprang from the freshness of the moment.

Denis d'Auburn, of London, Paris, New York, and Laguna, has produced this play several times with great success, and is welding together a charming presentation for our delectation this week-end. His cast includes Jadwiga Noskowiak, John Terry, Charles MacGrath, Billy Shepard, Eugene Watson, and Elliott Durham. There are also conspirators, bravos, and others.

The scene, laid in a garden, or rather in two gardens, is a charming one. Separated by a high wall, the two estates are the homes of a young lady and a young gentleman who, owing to propinquity and the stern admonitions of their respective parents not to do so, proceed to fall in love.

From then on, the lovers, in the costumes of Louis XVI, strive to elude the vigilance of their parents, with grace and, of course, final success.

The play opens on the night of the Fourth for a run of three nights at the Forest Theater in Carmel.

RICHARD BUHLIG

WILL RETURN

Carmel has plotted so little of activity by way of music and the drama for this summer, that by August we shall be suffering aesthetic thirst. It is therefore fortunate we shall appreciate that Richard Buhlig is to arrive in Carmel this month for a series of three lecture-recitals on "Landmarks in Three Centuries of Keyboard Music."

Taking place successively at the Dickin-sons', the Greene studio, and the studio of Denny and Watrous, these will bring us again into contact with a mind of high attainments and of vital musical and philosophic conceptions.

READY FOR CAMP

All but two places out of sixty are filled for the summer season at the Douglas Camp for Girls in Pebble Beach, which opens for its third year next Monday morning.

A staff of twenty directors and councillors, for activities from nature study of marine life to the publication of the camp newspaper, is on hand.

Mrs. Grace Douglas and Dick Collins, directors, will divide their time between the Girls' Camp and the Camp for Boys six miles up the Carmel Valley, where the swimming hole, seven feet deep in spots, has just been finished, and the cowboy packer and guide, Henry, has horses and saddles ready. Dick reminds us that it is very important to mention that Kenneth Cox, coach and sports director, is a graduate of U. S. C. who played tackle on their football team.

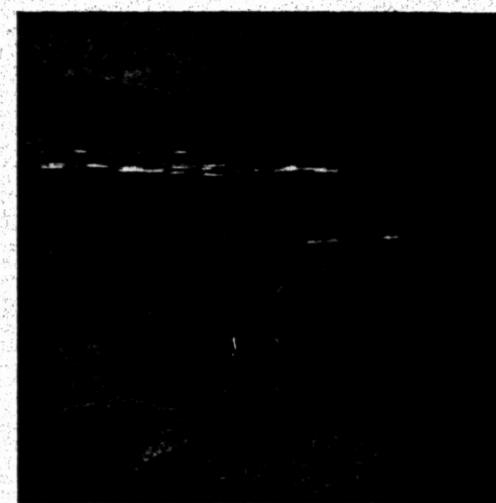
PACIFIST QUADRUPEDS AND THE SERRA FIESTA

The annual Serra pageant sponsored by the Monterey Chamber of Commerce is already being arranged. Arthur Cyril, who directed last year, will return again and this week begin casting. Discussion centers on the matter of a bull fight for this year's celebration. It will be remembered that the animals last year were of a pacifist breed. Red as were the flags and loud the shouting, you couldn't make them mad.

AT ASILOMAR

Dr. Marie Margaret Schilling is one of the interesting guests at the annual Girl Reserve Conference now in session at Asilomar.

Born in a small town in northern Hungary, Dr. Schiller received all of her education in Europe, and in the universities of Prague and Budapest. During the war she gave four years to hospital work for soldiers and refugees infected with cholera and other diseases of war. She now has an office in Los Angeles, and serves as children's specialist with the Children's Clinic of that city.



CARMEL BAY

ANNOUNCING GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY

The Carmelite has the very great honor and pleasure of announcing that George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Law School of Columbia University, and penologist of very great note, will speak at dinner the sixth in the Carmelite series, shortly after the close of the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY

Like the Carmel residents who grieve over the inevitability here of population increase, are the Santa Barbarans who bewail their present oil boom.

"Yes," said one of them to us, "they've found oil and the town is booming. But let us hope that the oil will soon give out."

In view of the present over-production of oil, not to mention the promise of a future whose oil reserves will however be exhausted early, let us venture to add that such a hope is after all not ill-advised.

WHAT WE YOUNGSTERS ARE UP TO NOW

by Mary Deusner of the Youngest generation.

We the youngsters of Carmel are doing everything possible to do. As most every-one knows there is to be a Girl Scout Camp in the Santa Cruz Mountains beginning July 7. Some of us are getting ready for that. We are getting ready by sewing our names on clothes and marking the things we have and haven't. About two o'clock in the afternoon we either go to the river or beach to play at each others' houses. In the evenings some eat at different houses and we dance or read by the fire until bedtime. Then the same things until July 7. Camp.

Personal Bits . . .

Lincoln Steffens is staying at La Playa.

■ ■ ■

Occupying the studio of Dene Denny and Hazel Watrous, Henriette Michelsen, concert pianist, is in Carmel for the summer. Miss Michelsen has for some years been on the faculty of the Institute of Musical Art in New York; and to the authority of this background adds the virtue of successful recitals, the last one in the spring at Town Hall, New York.

■ ■ ■

Wilson Mizner, wit and author of original scripts for a number of current motion pictures, is visiting his brother, Addison Mizner, at Pebble Beach. An anecdote related of Wilson Mizner concerns a letter written to a friend after the sale of his first picture to William Fox.

"Have just received from William Fox \$25,000 for my first picture—which, so far as I know, is the world's record price for tripe."

■ ■ ■

Young Max Hagemeyer, seven years old, having parted with his tonsils, at the Carmel hospital by the hand of Dr. Hastings of Monterey, is since successfully negotiating the ice creams which are the reward of valor.

■ ■ ■

Bernard Rowntree, of the Highlands, shares the honors with Mr. Coolidge. He has also recently joined the staff of the New York Life Insurance Company.

■ ■ ■

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Lartigau have returned to San Francisco. Dr. Lartigau, who is one of the best known practitioners in the bay city entirely recovered his health here, and expects to return and live in Carmel.

■ ■ ■

BORN . . . A SON

Richard Taylor, to Mr. and Mrs. Dick Masten of Carmel Highlands, on June twentieth.

We are told that there is a man in Carmel who makes banjos out of sewing machines.

All very well, say we. But can he make sewing machines out of banjos?

The Pacific Coast

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK AT SAN FRANCISCO

A major event of the week upon the Pacific Coast has been the National Conference of Social Work just over in San Francisco, at which over three thousand professional social workers and sociologists, from university professors and deans of law schools, down to Community Chest workers and members of the Salvation Army, with all grades, tempers, and calibers between, met to deliberate constructively together.

Social work has in the last twenty years become a highly-developed profession, with schools of graduate standing giving technical training in case work, statistical method, psychiatry, problems of the family, social organization, and the social treatment of delinquents, dependents, and defectives.

This profession has passed from its early sentimental and paternalistic stages, those of "charity and philanthropy,"—to one of a highly-developed technique, a fine scientific attitude stripped of sentimentalities, and the assumption on the part of society that these services are not matters of generous dole, but owed by society to society.

The keynote of the conference was struck at the opening general session by Porter Lee, of the New York School of Social Work, who stressed this shifting from the emotional centers to the intellectual, and the development of an objective technique in social work.

The evening conferences were general, and were heard by thousands of visitors. During the day the discussions took place in twelve divisions, of which many were further divided into smaller discussion sections, and still open to all the world to hear.

Of some two hundred separate conferences then, of the eighty breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners, with their array of speakers, subjects, and consequent discussion, the editor of The Carmelite partook within the time-space limitations of one individual, and has much to report thereon.

A serious and often irritating limitation recognized by some speakers, was the heterogenousness of the audience. They therefore addressed themselves either to the "top layer" of that audience, or to lower levels, or to that general multitude who constitute no mind at all and make talk meaningless. Paul Scharrenberg, of the American Federation of Labor, for

instance, wasted a good deal of the time of some minds by "placating" the minds of his audience toward a general jolly friendliness to organized labor.

Others, on the other hand, got straight to business, without wasting time establishing their own personal popularity with their audience, or the popularity of their cause through the dubious auspices of their own personal charm. The psychiatrists, for instance, the very newest and most experimental branch of the profession, heard sturdy discussion of the relation of psychiatry to the Juvenile Court. The recent development of modern attitudes toward the delinquent, and especially to the juvenile offender, was presented by Dr. Plant, of the Essex County Hospital of Newark, New Jersey. While the lawyer is concerned with the question, "Did such a fact occur?" the psychiatrist and the doctor are concerned with this fact only as a symptom, in short with the meaning of that fact; with the question why the child got into trouble. The unsocial act is the outcome of conditions arising in the early life of the youngster. Psychiatry believes in a sociological determinism.

"We do not need crime commissions," said Dr. Plant, "but studies of the criminal."

Psychiatry is only eighteen years old; but already it is evident that the doctrine of original sin will have to go; that there are no "bad" children; and that even many children called "abnormal" are merely unadjusted individuals needing to be relieved of their bewilderment."

■ ■

Elsewhere the American Association of Policewoman tackle problems closely related to these. A policewoman should be a trained social worker with psychiatric training, it was agreed. Five hundred thousand persons go to jail every year. Out of every hundred cases of these reaching the psychiatric social worker, ninety-nine present serious emotional problems. Why does this individual, for instance actively desire to commit suicide; or that young girl linger on the street corner, an obviously potential or actual delinquent? No use locking them up; the case needs a social approach.

Throughout the departmental sessions of the conference there was a stress upon preventive work. Study the child and his social relations in the schools, they said, (and are doing) so that he may be helped to personality adjustments now, and possible distortions be prevented.

The work of Child Guidance Clinics was discussed (California has excellent ones in San Francisco and in Los Angeles) with their constructive study of personality problems in children.

■ ■

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social agencies, from the Travellers' Aid to free Legal Clinics, for the adjustment of the individual to life. Many of these agencies have no concern at all with poverty. Their existence, with their thousands of complications and problems to be met,—from Birth Control Clinics to Rehabilitation Departments for shell-shock cases in the Veterans' Bureau; is essential to a harmonious and orderly society. It becomes more and more the recognized fact that society owes itself to be provided against every social problem, from unemployment to health and sickness. It has no right to leave such holes in its fabric that there are individuals whose problems remain insoluble and unadjusted. That social service exists as a profession; that the individual with a problem now has somewhere to go with it whatever it is, already makes this a more orderly and satisfactory world to live in.

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parts of education function in the same way. They state the theory or the principle and undertake its practice until it has been proved sound. Then it is ready to be accepted and assimilated for general use in all the schools.

■ ■

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

The conference section of the study of illegitimate children showed a typical advance in social attitudes in recent years. The conclusion it comes to with regard to children born to unmarried mothers, is that the traditional stigma attaching to such babes must go. The individual has a right to be born unhandicapped by a stigma. The mother's whole outlook, mental as well as physical, is involved in health and well-being during her pregnancy. The old finger-pointings therefore go; the mother is given care without prejudice; and social workers are now recommending legislation requiring economic support of such children by the fathers.

■ ■

"Social work is the long trek in the direction of the common welfare by every means within our power."—Robert Kelso.

■ ■

"Not satisfied with merely ameliorative measures, social work has in recent years sought to go to the roots of its problems."—Paul U. Kellogg.

■ ■

Paul Kellogg on the subject of Al Smith: ". . . a rare combination of the expert and the politician. Shortly before the election last year, he spent an evening with fifty-seven Harvard professors, the pick of the faculty, and for two-and-a-half hours stood on his feet talking with them. They agreed afterward that never had they crossed minds with a mind so tempered, so deft, so expert . . . There ought to be in America a use for a man of that sort,—but there isn't."

■ ■

Ethel Richardson Allen on Community Life:—"Our love of liberty has freed us from the dominion of kings . . . It is from the dominion of the crowd that we suffer now."—of the Power Trust and the ownership by it of newspapers:—What is the relation of the future of our freedom to the question who shall control our power?"

BILL 615

Governor Young has just signed a bill number six-fifteen, which makes it compulsory for counties, or counties and cities, to create Planning Commissions.

Experimental schools in University De-

Further Notes from the National Conference

BITS FROM STUART BURGESS'S DISCUSSION OF TRENDS IN SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION IN CHINA:

The Emperor of China having died the day before, and Civil War being imminent, an American was inquiring of an innkeeper in a remote Chinese province on his views. The innkeeper answered nothing to all his questions.

"Why do you answer nothing to all my questions," asked the visitor. "Do you not realize their great importance?"

"I have absolutely no interest in these questions," replied the Chinaman. "We have many competent officials to take care of these matters. Moreover, they are very well paid to do this work. But be careful. Your pipe is in danger of going out, and your tea has already grown cold."

"Beware of the machines of the west," said Bertrand Russell some years ago to Young China.

"Beware the mechanization of the human race."

"But," answered Dr. Hu Shi, "it is the east, with its millions in bondage to destructive poverty, which is the real slave of the machine. The machine age has liberated the west from bondage."

Slogans of New China copied from the walls of the streets of Nanking:

Take back extra-territorial rights!

Down with internal militarism!

Down with corrupt officials and politicians!

Abolish the child-labor system!

Emancipate women from bondage.

Carry out the policy of road-building by the soldiers.

* * *

At the recent Geneva Conference, China's representative stated that if the nations of the world did not agree to abolish military conscription China would adopt it, making available a potential army of fifty million men. Whether China gives her distinctive contribution to the world depends very largely on whether she is permitted to work out her own readjustments to the new age in her own way, or whether forced by fear of national safety she is compelled to devote her resources in preparing for defense and

in training her millions to be ready for future wars.

* * *

Six out of ten in the national cabinet of China have their degrees from American universities. A vast scheme for public health is being worked out by a Harvard medical graduate. A Chicago trained educator has outlined a new organization of national education. The head of each department is formulating a new program, and all are directed to the end that the nation may be modernized.

The New China is marked by impatience, enthusiasm, social idealism, and self-assertion by youthful leaders who are striving through a vast educational movement to effect a psychological reconstruction.

DINNER OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY CENTER ASSOCIATION

The conditioning factors of community organization were on this occasion the subject of discussion from many viewpoints by several city planners.

Professor Burgess, of the University of Chicago, presented a study of population movements within a city like Chicago, showing the almost mathematically predictable tendency of the "better" elements of population to move steadily from the center to its periphery and beyond. Population flow is centrifugal.

This has a distinct bearing upon the Regional Planning movement, with its decentralization and its satellite cities; and upon need, discussed by another speaker, to supply "rural" centers with social agencies equivalent in quality of service to those of the old-type city,—such as hospitals, libraries, theaters, shops, and competent medical aid. As a fact, there is already a movement in the direction of the consolidation of schools and churches in the less dense areas.

The mathematics of such social factors as population distribution indicate almost an inevitability in the conditioning of social life.

"Must we then go so much in the direction of an inevitable conditioning?" asked Leroy Bowman, professor at Columbia University.

He inclined to think not; that it is still, and will be in the future more, possible to will consciously and to dictate future social development.

Answering this, Dr. Carol Aronovici pointed out how zoning controls the city horizontally, perpendicularly, qualitatively and is an attempt to make an orderly

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process of the otherwise irregular flow of population.

Tam Deering, of San Diego, was another planner interested in developing the little, instead of making size of population an objective of cities. We've got to persuade people to want instead to build the better town."

The fine work of the Chicago City Plan was discussed by the veteran Graham Taylor. This has taken twenty years of intensive work, beginning with the publication of the Great City Plan. A City Plan Study has been put into the hands of the school children, showing them what Chicago is to be in the future. The plan is taking many years to execute; it is a trick of wisdom to enlist the coming generation to cooperate with in. For the making the city plan before, not after, too often followed by its being laid upon a shelf and promptly forgotten.

In Chicago, and in Santa Barbara, intensive and effective labor have followed the initial presentation and acceptance of the city plan.

Dr. Aronovici pointed out the need of making the city plan before, not after, the city has come into full existence. Earthquakes and such catastrophes do, it appears, have their civic uses.

"But we can't all have earthquakes," regretted Tam Deering, "There aren't enough to go around."

Evident to the listener to this discussion was the fact that city planning is still in its infancy. It will be necessary for us to describe the sort of life we want to live, to visualize the new forms its organization will take, before we shall know how to go about planning our cities. Who knows whether a "city" in the old sense is what any of us really want?

CHESTER ROWELL ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS

"The world war was fought with the slogans of the Eighteenth Century, the ideals of the Nineteenth Century, and the tools of the Twentieth Century."

* * *

Of newspapers and politicians: "The lower the order of people you aim at, the more people you'll hit."

* * *

"Our chief obstacle to thinking is found in our ancient epithets and slogans. It is necessary for us to unthink most of our traditional thinking" . . .

* * *

"The next enormous problem for American minds to face is the future problem of unemployment."

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL

Harriet Wilson proves again that a human being with energy and imagination,—that is, an artist,—can achieve a work of art whatever his medium. Harriet Wilson in San Francisco has taken life itself as a medium. But officially it bears the absurdly irrelevant name "International Institute of the Y. W. C. A."

We had heard of "International Institutes" before,—institutions for the Americanization of the immigrant; for mother's clinics and Naturalization classes and all sorts of education of the foreigner. Very noble of course. It gave you the feeling of doing good to the world,—and everyone knows what a lot of satisfaction that gives,—to the person doing the good.

But Harriet Wilson has no such complex for improving people. In fact, she likes them very much as they are. She simply enjoys human beings.

She therefore took the building given her for use as an International Institute (a fine old residence on Washington Street, with a hardy architectural dignity) and has made it a gathering place for people of all nations. But a gathering place of distinction. Not like a settlement, or a Y. W. C. A. building, with its promiscuous hospitality; but like a fine old home, a place of a seasoned culture the opposite of casual,—exquisitely cared-for, and composed with the sensitiveness of an artist. To this place she invites with the care of the subtlest of hostesses. people of all nations and races,—yes, but the finest representatives of their nation and race,—to come together as an international group. To an evening of dance by representatives of many countries,—but done with art; there is no hit-and-miss here,—or of oriental music chosen with discriminating aid.

It is good, O but it is good, to see a piece of social work, a public thing, so well done. The texture of the spirit undergoes a refining process here. The personality of this woman is like rare chamber music suddenly heard in a quiet of its own against the roar of the city.

Claremont College, which is a neighbor of Pomona, founded last year for graduate academic work by the Scripps-Booth foundation, has this year begun in the Department of Economics, under the leadership of such distinguished men as Fetter of Princeton and Seagraves of Northwestern University a study of the economic and social facts of fruit distribution in the Southwest. The study will require two years, cost from twenty to forty thousand dollars; and its results are to be published in book form.

The Arts . . .

The art of the Pacific Coast in the summer become predominantly musical. The Hollywood Bowl provides a strong lure with its "symphonies under the stars." How well chosen these symphonies, and their lighter accompaniment, are, depends upon the committee who orders the procedures of the Bowl and selects its directors. Previous summers have shown a variety of degrees of popularization of programs to fit the summer Hollywood audience.

However bad the programs may be, there is still a peculiar pleasure in hearing a huge orchestra play well in this great natural amphitheater built into a mountain canyon. Continued "improvements" and elaborations from year to year have served to defeat rather than to heighten the original lawlessness of the acoustics natural to the spot. Nevertheless the massing of thousands upon thousands of light-hearted human beings upon these tiers rising up the mountain side; their hush into silence and the distant rising of tone from the orchestra toward the stars running their course in the brilliant southern sky, is an experience of beauty.

Four hundred colored singers in a Municipal Chorus have just sung an evening of Negro Spirituals and Work Chants in San Francisco. Eight cities will send groups to compete for glory at the Hollywood Bowl in the singing of Negro spirituals.

STANLEY WOOD PRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY

"I wish that some day," one of us was saying, "some one would tell me why people paint."

"Why they paint?" spoke Stanley Wood. "They paint because they can't help it. That is the one and only reason for painting. They paint because they must."

One of the best of our moderns, balanced and whole and strangely free from the egocentrism which marks the artists we have known, Stanley Wood now announces that he will open his studio this summer to students of painting.

Out-of-door class if the demand warrants. Criticisms at his studio as well.

Two water-colors of his hanging in the present exhibit at the Carmel Art Gallery are typical of the fundamental simplicity and honesty of the man.

An excellent painter. And, they say, a teacher able to communicate his critical understanding, his quiet fire, his artist-sense of form and balance,—good painting.

WHY DON'T YOU PUBLISH CRITICAL COMMENT ON YOUR OWN CARMEL ART EXHIBITS?

they want to know.

We have asked a number of excellent artists to write such comments for us. In they go to the Art Gallery; and ten minutes later out they come.

"Sorry, but I really can't do it," says each one in his turn. "You see, a lot of these fellows are my friends . . . and, you know . . . If any one were really to publish the truth . . ."

PRIIZE CONTEST

Longmans Green, publishers, announce a contest open to all authors who have never published a novel which has sold more than five thousand copies. The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars will be paid to the author of the best novel submitted. If the prize is won by an author who has had a previous novel published, a second prize of twenty-five hundred dollars is offered for the best first novel.

The contest is designed to encourage young authors and those who have not yet attracted general public attention. The decision of the judges will be based solely upon the literary excellence of the manuscripts submitted, and will in no way be influenced by such considerations as their motion picture, dramatic, or serial, possibilities.

Further details of the contest will be furnished by Longmans Green on request. (A fuller statement can be seen in the office of The Carmelite.)

INFORMATION TO STOW AWAY FOR FUTURE USES

Any citizen of California has a right to see any document, record or paper which a public official has in his possession, unless that document, paper or record is expressly exempted by the provisions of the state law.

The Political Code of California, Section 1032, says:

"The public records and other matters in the office of any officer are at all times during the office hours open to inspection of any citizen of this state."

Sections 1892 and 1893 of the California Code of Civil Procedure read as follows:

"Section 1892. Every citizen entitled to inspect and copy public writings. Every citizen has a right to inspect and take a copy of any public writing of this state, except as otherwise expressly provided by statute."

"Section 1893. Public officers bound to give copies. Every public officer having the custody of a public writing, which a citizen has a right to inspect, is bound to give him, on demand, a certified copy of it, on payment of the legal fees therefor, and such copy is admissible as evidence in like cases with like effect as the original writing."

This is the state law. No public official can withhold any public record from any citizen who desires to inspect it.

HENRY COWELL



THE CARMELITE

CARMEL BY THE SEA
CALIFORNIA

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Editorial . . .

THE ANACHRONISM OF CITIES

During the week I have been hearing sociologists and city planners talk of city life and cities and how to cure the ailments, heal the wounds, which the life of cities brings upon human beings. With a mounting amazement I have listened,—amazement that the present form and type of social organization called the city continues so unquestioned by these minds. While the city planners continue on the assumption that the city as a form will endure, the status quo last indefinitely, to my own mind it seems clear that the city as a form social organization is practically an anachronism.

Why?

The city, a spatially-concentrated unit of human beings, was primarily and originally invented for purposes as follows:

1. Defense
2. Social intercourse
3. The production of goods
4. The distribution of goods
5. As a cultural center

The time-element was the chief factor in the concentration of human beings for these purposes.

But modern inventions have so transcended both time and space, that the modern city, far from "saving" time by the concentration of human beings into intensely populated areas, thwarts its own purposes. Traffic is impeded rather than

facilitated in the quintessential city. New York and Chicago have already proved this. Build as high into the air as you will,—twenty, forty, sixty, a hundred and fifty storeys,—build layers of streets one over another, shoot your population through tubes underground and over-ground; increase transportation (and transportation anguish!) to superlative absurdity,—in the end the cost of the thing causes it to topple over. All the original purposes of spatial concentration are thwarted.

At a certain stage the city reaches a saturation point of population. It can receive no more per square foot,—no matter how completely its populace surrenders its standards of light, air, beauty, peace to nerves, and privacy.

The original human needs which once brought about the existence of the city as a social unit have either been met or can be met in other and more satisfactory ways.

(1) The city is no longer essential for defense. Social intercourse is carried on far more communally in small communities than in great ones.

(2) The production of goods already takes place outside the city in the case of elemental products (food, the materials of life), and is moving outside the city in the case of manufactures, which are more and more tending to collect in small production-population centers of their own.

(3) The distribution of goods,—which includes advertising, selling, and transportation,—begins at the place of production and ends with the consumer. Why goods should pass through the cities in costly and wasteful middle-processes is something only the advertising profession can answer. The standardization of goods makes goods of all qualities purchasable in smaller population units, and reduces the city as a buying center to an eventual superfluity.

(4) As a potential cultural center the city does however still remain.

Lewis Mumford of New York, and others, have within recent years brought forth the idea of the Regional Plan as a scheme for the future organization of populations. This involves the de-centralization of cities, the spread of population into smaller, more satisfactory units over large unit regions (the region being a geographical unit, such let us say as that from New York City up to the Mohawk Valley, with its own essential supplies, food, water, and possibly lumber and minerals), and the maintenance of the city as such only, or chiefly, as a cultural center. Theaters, museums, concert halls, etc., concentrated there as much as is desirable. The transcendence of space by long-distance transportation facilities makes this entirely feasible.

The development of this idea of Regional

THE CARMELITE, July 3, 1929

Planning, with the corollary de-centralization of cities, is one which seems to the writer to be of very great importance for the future. It will need years of study and development by our social idealists, and a tremendous lot of intensive group thinking, before it can be at all popularized.

In a hundred years the cities of New York and Chicago will not only have proven the unfeasibility of the concentration of population ad infinitum, but they will have been joined by other cities of the world. Architects and regional planners are already making preliminary "surmises" of ways to make Paris liveable in the future.

Suppose it takes a hundred years to prove conclusively and indubitably to the minds of the world that the city is an anachronism left over from mediaeval defense necessities? If it takes that long for an idea to ripen in the social mind, those of us who see the future in advance, now, and who have a solution to present, now, had better begin at once.

Propagate the idea of the region and the de-centralization of cities. Start the discussion and the thinking now.

Pauline G. Schindler

Correspondence

COMPLAINT

To the Editor
of The Carmelite

As to the Carmelite . . . This is a busy world and people don't have time to read all of any paper . . . and then you go right on making yours so interesting that we can't skip anything. What are you going to do about that?

Palo Alto

Alice Park.

■ ■

MISPRINT

To the Editor
of The Carmelite

People who have no children don't have to provide for their support. What I wrote was "minor children." Blame my handwriting or the long-suffering printer for the error in my letter, which must have made your readers wonder in what asylum I was confined . . .

Miriam Allen de Ford

■ ■

"POOR WHITE TRASH"

To the Editor
of The Carmelite

In your paper of June nineteenth, you quote from the Senate investigation in re-

gard to the condition of white labor in the cotton mills of the South. It is a sad picture of conditions of a very considerable number of the people of the most prosperous nation in the world.

The class of people referred to in the article are known in the South as "poor white trash" and in slavery days ranked lower in the social scale than the negroes; the negroes had a cash value and this class of whites did not; no one would accept one of them as a gift.

These people are the direct descendants of the early colonists, and are of pure English stock. They were the pioneers who left the settled portions of the country and went off into the wilderness, advancing as the Indians receded.

When game was plentiful they lived fairly well, but when fish and game were depleted they lived on the crudest food. For the greatest part of the year they lived on corn pone, sorghum molasses and sassafras tea. When they killed any game it was sold in the settlements and the proceeds were invested in sugar and coffee or perhaps a few yards of calico. They were a wild people; the women would scarcely speak to a stranger and the children would take to the woods; they were illiterate and had been for no one knows for how many generations, may be always.

They lived in one room log cabins, without a particle of glass or iron in the structure. Some of the men would work a few weeks during the year for the small farmers who did not own slaves; but, most of their time was spent in loafing; when the posters for Old John Robinson's circus were put up, the men and large boys would shoulder their "sang" hoes and make for the woods to dig ginseng; it was the only commodity they could sell for cash; the whole family or as many of them as were able to travel went to the show.

Many of them would walk fifteen miles and back. This and a hanging were their greatest diversions. Some among them could scrape out a tune on a fiddle and they danced during the winter to Old Dan Tucker Zip Coon and other classics; the dancing was on a puncheon floor and without wax.

No one paid any attention to their morals or to the salvation of their souls; in fact many doubted the existence of a soul; they paid no taxes as they possessed no property. They kept to themselves and made no trouble for any one.

During the Rebellion some of them were conscripted into the Confederate army, but they were hopeless soldiers and were permitted to return to their mountain homes.

After the war, when northern capitalists decided to build factories in the "cotton

belt," the necessary supply of labor was their greatest problem; the negroes were found too unfit; those who had sufficient intelligence preferred life in the towns and cities; northern people were not willing to go south for the wages offered.

As a last resort the capitalists turned to the "poor white trash." They were found to be sufficiently intelligent but they did not care to work regularly, so the capitalists formed a plan to train their operatives: they gave the father a piddling job around the factory in order to get the children; the father was perfectly willing for his children to work and even his wife; the more children the greater the income. As to what wages they should receive he had not the remotest idea; when he went to work for a farmer he was supposed to work from sun-up to sun-down for fifty cents and take an order on the country store for that. So,

twenty-five cents a day for a boy or a girl looked like good money; but it was not money, it was an order on the company store.

The woman quoted in the article referred to, is of the third generation of trained factory workers. If outsiders did not interfere, neither she nor any of her class would ever realize that she had a grievance.

The unskilled white laborer in South Africa today has a much harder life than these factory people of the South. He is in competition with the black man, who is a better worker, and is forbidden by law from learning a trade.

We are far from the millenium in this old world of ours. But few of us are willing to admit any obligation to our fellow humans.

SOUTHERNER

Two Poems by Galka E. Scheyer . . .

Glanz

Will strahlen

Kampf

Dunkles will sperren

Schief seitlich quer.

Wille

Kühlgrau Blauklar weisshart

Stemmt.

Stossendes quillt.

Feurig lebendig hellglühend

Glanz ringt,

Gluht

Frucht kommt schwer aus

Dunklem.

Schweigen

Stummt Zeit

Qual

Tiefsten Gebotes

Schreitet im Todestal

Zeit stummt.

Qual verhartt,

Steinerstarrt.

Starrt in den Raum.

Erschaut—

Erstirbt—

Zeit pulst leise,

Neukeime wirken Kreise.

There's not much of it left

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THE FORGE IN THE FOREST WROUGHT IRON

JOHN CATLIN
Junipero and 6th

Books . . .

Millions of Cats, by Wanda G'ag. Coward-McCann, New York.

Although it was published in 1928, "Millions of Cats" is a children's book which will survive past lists of books of the month or the year. It is a book of the forever-and-ever sort.

Miss G'ag knows little children. Her laughter is the ineffable chuckle of an inner recognition of deliciousness. Solemn as childhood itself, the book has the charm of complete improbability. The story, the story-telling, the wood-cuts, are done with a constant swing of rhythm which gives a deep satisfaction to children.

Within the absurd scope of a little tale, this woman with the feeling of a peasant has accomplished an inimitable work of art.

p. g. s.



wood-cut
by Wanda
G'ag to
illustrate
her book
"Millions
of Cats"

Stealing Through Life, by Ernest Booth. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

This book of Ernest Booth's, written in Folsom Prison where its author is serving a life sentence, so openly represents a biased consciousness that its excellent sketches lose a value they possess separately. In its preface Booth says:

... "One progresses—either to chaos or to understanding. And when a man reaches that state of appreciation which enables him to see objectively the things which formerly were subjectively a part of him, then he has in truth been reformed. But not into a model, nor into a representative of a group."

These are the words of a man whose abstractions are alike his life and his law. Bank robber, burglar, forger, he exhibits—to a lesser degree, perhaps, than some other writers not in penitentiaries—an intellectual impudence at once nullifying any sympathy a fair mind might direct toward him. His misfortune, one feels is alleviated by an impenetrable self sufficiency. For Booth, despite his attitude to the contrary, does represent a type. He typifies that egocentric personality which, when active at all, either achieves great tragedy or great accomplishment . . . and, from its own individualistic viewpoint, does neither.

In a graphic sketch, reprinted from The American Mercury, Booth draws in blacks and whites his experience on a Texas chain gang. Ninety days of slave labor in broiling gravel pits, chained by night in filthy quarters, forced to suffer vermin, bad food, brutish cruelty . . . that the State of Texas might be avenged for a friendly game of cards.

That his writing has recently been stopped

by Folsom authorities is more than regrettable—it is asinine. For Booth honestly depicts experience as it appears to him; if literature is enriched by exploration of the consciousness, he does well what is done poorly by many others better entrenched in expediency.

E. L.

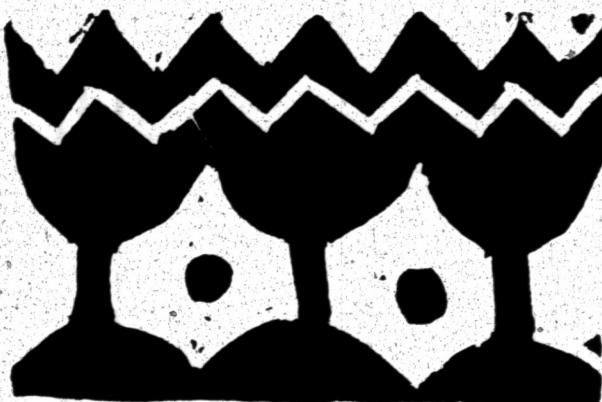
■ ■
The Golden Fleece, by John Gunther. Harper's, New York.

There have been enough sophisticated novels now for a while. All of us have heard of city life, and most of us have liked it. Why does Mr. Gunther choose to tell us the same old story over again? Or is he himself a decadent, with nothing else to say?

"The Golden Fleece" is a book of weary and disheartened loves. It is a shallow presentation of the sterilities of urban life. Written, however, with a feeling for style and literary craftsmanship—which was perhaps what the author was really interested in all the while. But journalism develops a dangerous facility.

Compared with the vital nourishment of a real, a living, book, this easy novel of Mr. Gunther's, fascinating as it is in spots, and even difficult to lay down unfinished, is like a meal at a drug-store counter. The white bread tastes like blotting paper.

p. g. s.



IN HOBOHEMIA

I had spent four days already among sociologists; and now I was ready to go off on a tear. It was difficult to escape them, however,—they were so distinguished; they had so much to say.

I did make half an escape, however. At half past five I slipped out of a meeting on "Medical Social Terminology" (!) and bolted off to the Columbia Theater where "Strange Interlude" was ending its San Francisco run.

At eight o'clock the actors pause for breath, and the audience for dinner. Off to the Civic Auditorium. Heard Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur deliver a corking address on "Pacific Relations" to a horde of people; dashed back to the theater where the play was still surging on.

It was over by eleven-thirty,—the evening still young.

Off to Telegraph Hill.

Up the cobble-stones to where the step-flights begin. Past and through the bakery smells, the alley smells, a motley and international series of smells pungent and historic. At this hour of the night small unwatched youngsters, or with perhaps a parent half-oblivious on some distant doorway-step, sit out on the kerb-stone wide-eyed, watching the courtings of the neighborhood; a silent Chinaman ascends the steep,—absent, contemplative; a folk-tune tinkles from an upper window. (Not a Victrola or a radio, for this is the foreign quarter, where they still make their own music.)

Now up the steps of the topmost, like an old European village,—and my dear, you'll welcome an arm on the way. It is permissible now and then to pause for the view,—the town spread in scintillation, with a suspicion of the bay and lighted ferry-boats in the other direction.

At the topmost step of the flight, turn into the alley. Picturesque, as a woodcut by Wanda G'dad, the clapboard cottages sliding into soft ruin, the dirt whirled into unswept eddies in the step-corners. Here's Bohemia.

At the rear door, knock.

Soft "Come in's from inside.

You open the door. They do not make much of a fuss about you. They are in

the midst of a discussion. Six of them, "artists", (well, but are they really?) sitting on the floor in postures showing intensity.

The newspapers have it that Bohemia is a place of cocktails and sophistication and unlimited petting. In this Bohemia there are no cocktails, little petting, but much sophistication. They are talking of techniques necessary in poverty. The technique for instance, of the "hitch-hike." The hitch-hike is a method of obtaining transportation to Los Angeles or points between by means of one's personal charm. You set yourself on the highway; you wave; and wait for a ride. A car stops; you hail it with "Do you go all the way to Los Angeles?" The driver nods, opens the door hospitably, and there you are.

However, this is not all as easy as it sounds. It involves technique and more sales psychology than you might guess. Where, for instance, to take your stand? How to dress,—whether as a "hiker" and a woodsman, or in plus fours as a sportsman; and whether carrying slight baggage or not?

These stupendous problems were engaging the minds of my friends.

* * *

Who are these friends? Why, they are "artists." That is, lovers of life who live in gallant poverty on the edge of it, clinging precipitously and with a sense of their own picturesqueness. Human beings who refuse the economic struggle, or are the victims of their psychological incapacity to enter into it. As the price of freedom from the anxieties and mental emphases of the property-owner and the familied tax-payer, they surrender comforts of the middle class. They will be artists even though the world will never buy their product. They adjust themselves to a permanent lack of hot water from the bathtub faucet, and live their lives in a world of discussion, flaming idealism, negative sophistication, and some actual hard creative work. Are they happy? Difficult to say. At least they enjoy the superior sense of recognizing themselves as the salt and spice of the earth.

The evening discussion wages from hitch-hikes to the British Labor Party, and Modern Education. The names of many accomplished minds are on their lips. All know one another. The caste of the intelligentsia knows no national boundaries.

We eat a beautiful salad from a motley collection of bowls, cups, and even from an empty Hills Brothers coffee can. Sitting cross-legged or in relaxed postures on one big floor-rug we spin tales. Laughter rocks us. Nothing to worry about for tomorrow. We incur no bills and thus have none to pay. We are simply friends of life suffering its ardors and anguishes with gallantry.



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DOLORES NEAR OCEAN CARMEL

Observations . . .

Some mornings, if you waken early, you can have the experience of pure soundlessness. You go out on the hill before the sun is up and you sit on the scant summer grass and hardly dare to breathe. You are afraid to disturb this stillness which holds no sound at all, or perhaps all sound.

Then, if you know how to keep very, very still, you hear the voices of another world around you. Another world, yet very much this world. The great and absorbing difference, however, is that in this new world you have discovered, you are the creator.

James Stephens said that the world of faery lies within this world as an apple lies within its own skin. Now that is a very good description to begin with. But it is only a start. If you really want to enter this world of miracles and eternal youth, you have to learn how to open the gate. And it is a more subtle process than peeling an apple. James Stephens knew how to do it, but he had his own key. Everyone has to find his own key.

When you have once entered this soundless world, and felt its wonder, nothing that can ever happen to you will matter very much again; for you have found a secret which no one can take away from you. You can go at will, into a place where all human beings are of your own making. Where you can be a princess one moment and a knave the next—where there is no stint of adventure and all the old fears are left behind. And the funny thing about it is that you soon discover that this new world goes in and through the old world as light goes in and through water. And you can live in whichever you please.

—D. H.

CESSATION OF THE DIAL

It is grievous that the "Dial," one of our most telling American publications, announces its discontinuance.

Founded in 1880 by Francis Browne, it became first a literary review, and then some fifteen years ago, a fortnightly of distinguished critical calibre, publishing the vital words of Bertrand Russell and Thorstein Veblen, leaders in pre-war social ideology.

When the "Dial" became a monthly, beginning under the managing editorship

of Martin Johnson (whom we later knew as Michael Dark), its type changed radically. It became a sophisticated journal of the arts, scintillating with the heavy, crashing fires of Ezra Pound, the refined and attenuated confusions of E. E. Cummings, and the brilliant musical penetrations of Paul Rosenfeld.

Although it was after a time perhaps open to the criticism of having become a somewhat too definite group, it nevertheless made a truly distinguished contribution. It published translations of Jules Romains, and maintained a close communion with Parisian modernism; gave a fanfare for the da-daists; published works of Thomas Mann, Pablo Picasso, and if we rightly remember, James Joyce. Its choice of fiction were those concerned with the often silent and inarticulate drama of inward events, and had therefore, taken as a whole, the tremendous potency of 'realness.'

Unlike its proletarian brother the "New Masses", the "Dial" never made public pleas to its readers for subsidy; so that its announcement of cessation stuns a little. Again it is evident that courageous and non-commercial publications,—that is, those not directly concerned with commercial purposes,—need a fuller co-operation by those who desire their continuance.

LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE OF SALE OF FRANCHISE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Wednesday, the 5th day of June, 1929, an application in writing was made and filed in the office of the City Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, in the County of Monterey, State of California, by Pacific Gas and Electric Company, a corporation, for the grant of the right, privilege and franchise of laying and maintaining gas pipes, mains and conduits and of using the same for the purpose of carrying gas to be used for light, heat, power and all lawful purposes and of supplying gas to the public and particularly to the inhabitants of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, in the highways, streets and alleys of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea as specified and set forth in the form of ordinance hereinafter contained, which right, privilege and franchise are more fully set forth in said form of ordinance, which contains a statement of the character of said right, privilege and franchise and of the conditions upon which it is proposed to grant the same, and that said form of ordinance is in the words and figures following, viz:

ORDINANCE NO.

ORDINANCE GRANTING TO AND ASSIGNS THE RIGHT, PRIVILEGE AND FRANCHISE OF LAYING, MAINTAINING AND USING, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONVEYING, DISTRIBUTING AND SUPPLYING GAS TO THE PUBLIC AND PARTICULARLY TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, IN THE COUNTY OF MONTEREY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, FOR LIGHT, HEAT, POWER AND ALL LAWFUL PURPOSES, GAS PIPES, MAINS AND CONDUITS IN SO MANY AND IN SUCH PARTS OF THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, STREETS AND ALLEYS OF SAID CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA AS THE GRANTEE MAY ELECT TO USE FOR THE PURPOSE AFORESAID.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES (now

known as City Council) OF THE CITY OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The right, privilege and franchise of laying, maintaining and using, for the purpose of conveying, distributing and supplying gas to the public and particularly to the inhabitants of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea for light, heat, power and all lawful purposes, gas pipes, mains and conduits in so many and in such parts, (except as hereinafter provided), of the public highways, streets and alleys of said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea as the grantee may elect to use for the purpose aforesaid, are hereby granted by the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea for the term of fifty (50) years from and after the time when this ordinance shall take effect, to and assigns.

Section 2. All gas pipes, mains and other conduits which shall be laid and used under and pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance and in the exercise of the right, privilege and franchise herein granted shall be of iron, or other suitable material, and shall be of such dimensions as the owner for the time being of said right, privilege and franchise shall determine. All such gas pipes, mains and conduits shall be laid in a good and workmanlike manner and at least eighteen (18) inches below the surface of said highways, streets and alleys under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea or other officer having charge thereof, and in compliance with all valid ordinances and regulations which are now or hereinafter shall be enacted and prescribed by said city under its police power.

Provided, however, that the grantee shall not use any portion of any street, lane, alley, square or other public place in said city for the installation or maintenance of gas pipes, mains or conduits in such manner as to injure or destroy any tree or tree shrub therein, except after a permit in writing first obtained for such purpose from the Marshal of said city, or other

officer having charge thereof;

Provided further that in the event of any such officer refusing to issue any such permit when applied for by the grantee, the grantee may appeal from the determination of such officer by filing such appeal in writing with the City Clerk of said city, addressed to the council thereof, and such appeal shall be heard at the next ensuing regular meeting of said council, and the determination of the council of said city thereupon after such hearing shall be final and conclusive, and binding on all parties interested.

Section 3. The owner for the time being of said right, privilege and franchise shall, immediately upon laying, replacing, or repairing said gas pipes, mains and other conduits, or any part thereof, at its own cost and expense place said highways, streets and alleys, or so much thereof as may have been damaged thereby, in as good order and condition as that in which they were before being disturbed or excavated for the purpose of laying, replacing or repairing said pipes and other conduits.

Section 4. The owner for the time being of said right, privilege and franchise shall have the right to maintain, repair and replace any or all of such gas pipes, mains and other conduits from time to time as may be necessary or proper.

Section 5. The grantee of the aforesaid right, privilege and franchise, its successors and assigns, shall during the term for which the same is granted pay to said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea two (2) per cent. of its or their gross annual receipts arising from the use, operation or possession thereof; provided, however, that no percentage shall be paid for the first five (5) years succeeding the date of the grant of said right, privilege and franchise, but thereafter such percentage shall be payable annually, and if such payment shall not be made, such right, privilege and franchise shall be forfeited.

Section 6. The said right, privilege and franchise are granted under and pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of

GOVERNOR YOUNG... RELEASE MOONEY

Last Saturday in San Francisco, there was a luncheon under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union at which Paul Kellogg, editor of The Survey, presiding, reopened the matter of the Mooney case. Fremont Older presented a statement of recent developments, to which he has been close. He has on several occasions talked the matter over at length with Governor Young, presenting reasons why Mooney should be pardoned.

On the first occasion, some two years ago, Governor Young said, "I incline to believe that Mooney is innocent . . . But tell him not to be high-hat about a parole." (Mooney would of course refuse a parole, with its implication of guilt.) More recently, Governor Young has stated that evidence which has come to him privately inclines him to believe Mooney guilty. As the total evidence on which Mooney was convicted of murder and sentenced, first to death and later to life imprisonment of which he has now served nearly thirteen years, has been totally discredited and any new evidence known to the governor

should be presented in a new trial and Mooney be allowed to meet it.

Governor Young has promised to read the complete material of the case during his vacation, and the assumption is that he will make up his mind at the conclusion of this study.

The undercurrents of causes and motives remain carefully unmentioned in all these discussions and nothing is implied as to why three governors of the state of California have been unable to make up their minds concerning a case in which the presiding judge, the prosecuting attorney, and all the living jurors, together with the leading witnesses in the prosecution, believe Mooney and Billings to have been judged guilty upon perjured testimony.

George W. Kirchwey, who announced himself as "former Warden of the Law School at Columbia University and former Dean of Sing Sing," pointed out the obvious principle that "justice" requires that the law be impartially administered to all men whoever they be and whether we agree with them or not. The Mooney case is therefore the concern of all men, irrespective of their affiliation with groups, interests, or convictions.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

A two weeks Institute of Social Work will be offered at the University of California from July eighth to twentieth, in connection with the Summer Session.

Community Organization—E. L. Morgan, Professor of Rural Sociology, University of Missouri, July 8-10.

Psychiatric Social Work—Theodora E. Land, Chief Psychiatric Social Worker, Worcester State Hospital, July 11-13.

Medical Social Work—Kate McMahon, Director of Medical Social Work, Simmons College, School of Social Work, July 15-17.

Family Case Work—H. L. Lurie, Executive Secretary of the Jewish Social Service Bureau of Chicago, July 18-29.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was successful bidder for the first of the five cruiser bids opened last week at the Navy Department, Washington. This work should start on Easter Sunday and be delivered Christmas Day. Or, more appropriately, the Bethlehem Steel Company might—as did Nobel, whose fortune was derived from high explosives—promote a Peace Prize . . .

LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS

California which relate to the granting of rights, privileges and franchises by municipalities.

Section 7. This ordinance shall, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, take effect and be in force upon the expiration of thirty (30) days after its final passage, and shall, before the expiration of said thirty (30) days and before going into effect, be published once in *The Carmelite*, a newspaper published in said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea:

Introduced in the City Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea on the day of 1929, and finally passed and adopted by said City Council this day of 1929, by the following vote:

Ayes: Trustees (or Councilmen)
Noes: Trustees (or Councilmen)
Absent: Trustees (or Councilmen)

Mayor of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea.
Attest:

City Clerk; and

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that it is proposed by said Council to grant said right, privilege and franchise upon the terms and conditions set forth in said form of ordinance; that sealed bids for such right, privilege and franchise will be received by said Council at its office in the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, in said County of Monterey, up to the hour of 7:30 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1929; that the successful bidder, and his assigns, must, during the life of said franchise, pay to said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, a percentage of the gross annual receipts to be derived from the use, operation or possession of said right, privilege and franchise upon the terms and conditions set forth in said form of ordinance; that said Council will meet in open session on the day and at the hour last hereinbefore mentioned and will then and there open and read such bids; that thereupon and during such meeting said right, privilege and franchise will be awarded to the person, firm or corporation that shall

make the highest cash bid therefor, provided only that at the time of the opening of said bids any responsible person, firm or corporation present or represented may bid for such right, privilege and franchise a sum not less than ten (10) per cent. above the highest sealed bid therefor, and said bid may be raised not less than ten (10) per cent. by any responsible bidder, and said bidding may so continue until finally said right, privilege and franchise shall be struck off, sold and awarded by said Council to the highest bidder therefor, in gold coin of the United States of America, and each sealed bid shall be accompanied with cash or a certified check payable to the Treasurer of said City for the full amount of said bid, and no sealed bid shall be considered unless such cash or certified check shall be enclosed therewith, and the successful bidder shall deposit at least ten (10) per cent. of the amount of his bid with the Clerk of said City before said right, privilege and franchise shall be struck off to him; and if he shall fail to make such deposit immediately, then and in that case his bid shall not be received and shall be considered as void, and said franchise shall then and there be again offered for sale to the bidder who shall make the highest cash bid therefor, subject to the same conditions as to deposit as above mentioned; that such procedure shall be had until said franchise shall be struck off, sold and awarded to the bidder who shall make the necessary deposit of ten (10) per cent. of the amount of his bid as hereinbefore provided; that such successful bidder shall deposit with the Clerk of said City within twenty-four (24) hours after the acceptance of his bid the remaining ninety (90) per cent. of the amount thereof, and in case he shall fail to do so, then said deposit theretofore made shall be forfeited and the award of said franchise shall be void, and said franchise shall then and there by said Council be again offered for sale to the highest bidder therefor, in the same manner and under the same restrictions as hereinbefore provided; and in case said bidder shall fail to deposit with the Clerk of said City the remaining

ninety (90) per cent. of his bid within twenty-four (24) hours after its acceptance, the award to him of said franchise shall be set aside and the deposit theretofore made by him shall be forfeited, and no further proceedings in the sale of said franchise shall be had unless the same shall be again advertised and offered for sale in the manner hereinbefore provided; and

NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that the grantee of said right, privilege and franchise must, within five (5) days after the same shall have been awarded, file with said Council a bond running to said City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, with at least two (2) good and sufficient sureties to be approved by said Council in the penal sum of \$1000.00, conditioned that such bidder shall well and truly fulfill and perform each and every term and condition of said franchise, and that in case of any breach of condition of said bond the whole amount of the penal sum therein named shall be taken and deemed to be liquidated damages and shall be recoverable from the principal and sureties upon said bond; and that in case said bond shall not be filed as aforesaid, then the award of said franchise shall be set aside and any money paid therefor shall be forfeited, and said franchise shall, in the discretion of said Council, be re-advertised and again offered for sale as provided by law. For further particulars reference is hereby made to said application filed as aforesaid in the office of said Council, and also to the resolution adopted by said Council on the 5th day of June, 1929, under and pursuant to which and to the provisions of such laws of the State of California as relate to the granting of rights, privileges and franchises by municipalities, this notice is given, and all proceedings relating to the grant of said right, privilege and franchise will be had.

Dated: June 5th, 1929.

By order of City Council of the City of Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Saidee Van Brower

Clerk.

Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE, in Carmel Valley, desirable ranch property, 1575 acres, fronting on Carmel River for three-eighths of a mile. Thousand acres open country, remainder timbered. Ideal for "dude ranch." Full particulars from E. H. Anderson, 240 Main Street, Salinas. Tel. 932.

FOR RENT, by day or month, Hudson touring car in excellent condition. Apply Carl's Super Service, Fifth and Mission.

FOR SALE: Ford Roadster, Five new tires; motor recently overhauled; Price \$50.00. See E. V. Fessenden at the Carmel Press, Seven Arts Building.

FOR RENT At St. Helena, two hours from Berkeley, in the Napa Valley, two bungalows, furnished, each having four bedrooms. One in woods with large porch; one in town has electric range and water heater. \$75 a month. Inquire at Lyman Ranch, on highway three miles north of St. Helena.

DRESSMAKING: and millinery. Hem-stitching. Remodelling. Martha Coldewe. Farley Building on Dolores. Telephone Carmel 598.

Professional Directory**ATTORNEYS AT LAW**

Argyll Campbell
E. Guy Ryker
General Practice
Goldstine Building
Monterey, California
Telephone 164

DR. CARL L. FAGAN
Osteopathic Physician
at Carmel Office
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday
afternoons
For appointments, telephone
Monterey 179

Dr. Clarence H. Terry
Dentist

El Paseo Building

Dolores at 7th Street
Phone: Carmel 106

**A NEIGHBORHOOD
BY COVENANT**

Estates, dwellings and gardens are protected in the Montecito district of Santa Barbara County by a rigid "Protective Covenant" and through the services of the Montecito Community Association. It is an instance of a practice that has taken striking form in districts of at least eight cities in America. The summary of the printed covenant declares the purposes of the organization as follows:

The attractiveness and desirability of our home places, and of our vacant property as well, depends as much upon the type of improvements that our neighbors make as upon our own improvements and planting. It is extremely important to us (and the protective covenant has been so drawn) to accomplish the following results:

First: That every residence owner and purchaser in Montecito may be sure, when building or planting, that his neighbor will have to build an attractive type of building, of a reasonably decent standard of architecture, and not build anything but a dwelling, except in the few districts which we by agreement establish as apartment, hotel or business districts. In other words, we must be secure in knowing that our homes or investments can never be damaged by an undesirable, inappropriate or unsightly structure, either on adjoining lots or in any part of Montecito.

Second: To preserve the fine views of the ocean, mountains and park.

Third: To increase with the years the wonderful natural beauty of the property.

The protection will last over a period of thirty-five years, with automatic extension for successive twenty year periods thereafter unless then changed by two-thirds of the property owners.

One important feature of the restrictions is that which requires an open or free space on each side of every dwelling hereafter built, the extent of which varies with the location and the width of the lot. The building set-back requirements from the street have been carefully worked out with the idea of maintaining views and increasing the architectural perspective. Not more than one house (except a guest house, servants quarters and usual accessory buildings) may be built on any building site which is zoned for single-family dwellings.

There will have to be established as a matter of convenience small business building groups, at local centers along the state highway and on Valley Road, etc., to serve areas that would otherwise be inconveniently far from a neighborhood store or market. Industries, asylums, or

nuisance businesses are to be prohibited in all parts of Montecito. No billboards, advertising or other unnecessary signs are to be erected in Montecito, and the few store and business signs necessary are to meet with the approval of the Art Jury. The character of the property is such as to require rules for the keeping of livestock, which includes rabbits, pigeons, chickens and other poultry, except where there is no residence within a reasonable distance. (There are the usual restrictions prohibiting negroes, Asiatics and people of other than the white or Caucasian race, except in the capacity of domestic servants.)

The minimum cost of houses that may be hereafter erected ranges from a fairly low amount in areas where there are now cheaper houses to considerably higher restrictions at special points, the amount being determined by the size, value and neighborhood of the lot, and the wishes of the present owner. But more important than any specific requirement as to the minimum cost of houses is the provision in the restrictions for the approval by the Association and the Art Jury of the plans and specifications of all buildings hereafter erected, prior to the beginning of construction and of inspection during construction. Fences, walls and poles will be limited to a reasonable height. As nearly every lot must be provided with a private garage special attention has been given to the prevention of unsightly garages.

To carry on the common interest and look after the maintainence and welfare of all property owners, Montecito Community Association has been incorporated as a non-stock, non-profit body under the laws of California, in which every property owner who signs acceptance of the covenant has one vote. It will be the duty of this body to maintain the parks, street planting, and other community affairs, and to perpetuate the restrictions. The Montecito Community Association and the Art Jury have been legally constituted under these restrictions, as perpetual bodies to take care of the parking strips on the streets, sidewalk planting, etc.; see that vacant lots are kept free from weeds and rubbish; care for and maintain club houses, tennis courts, or any other recreation features that the members may determine; arrange with the county authorities for the upkeep of streets, fire and police protection; and otherwise cooperate with all authorities to assure the greatest common welfare of all residents and owners in Montecito. In order to defray the expenses necessary properly to maintain and fulfill the purposes of the Association, an annual tax or assessment will be levied by the officers on all property under jurisdiction of the Association.



THERE IS FOR SALE
PRIVATELY A BRONZE
OF "LAO-TZU AND HIS
FAITHFUL DONKEY,
ON THE ROAD TO
IMMORTALITY." THE
FIGURE HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED BY EXPERTS
TO THE MING DYNASTY, BUT INTRINSIC MERIT
RATHER THAN A CLAIM TO AUTHENTICITY
WILL BE THE BASIS OF SALE. THE RESERVE
PRICE PLACES THE BRONZE BEYOND THE
REACH OF ANY BUT AFFLUENT COLLECTORS.
APPOINTMENTS TO VIEW MAY BE MADE
THROUGH RENE A. WILLSON, CHINESE ART,
COURT OF THE GOLDEN BOUGH, CARMEL.

Grandma is cooking with electricity

Electric water heating
is now economical

The cut in rates of a year ago, means that an electric water heater, when used with an electric range, heats water for only one-third to one-half of a cent per gallon. So little to pay for hot water. And a CLEAN, COOL, all-electric kitchen.

No wonder that women using electricity for cooking are turning to electricity for heating water.

"JUST keeping up with the times," says Grandma Collins, "I am one of the many new users of the electric range. I was just over at the PG and E's office and they told me one-thousand five-hundred of their customers will get electric ranges this May and June."

The electric range gives a beautiful, clean kitchen and perfect baking to women who love modern methods.

The electric range has white and gray porcelain enamel that makes kitchens attractive. It bakes perfectly. And it does it automatically. The oven heats up to 400 degrees in 9 to 11 minutes—as fast as one can mix biscuits. The open or closed cooking elements are now made smaller to fit your pans. Heat that was formerly wasted goes to work. Food cooks faster, less electricity is used.

While you're downtown, stop in at a dealer's or at our office and see these new electric ranges. Or telephone us and our representative will gladly show you pictures of the many beautiful new models.

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JULY 3, 1929

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THE MEALYBUG FLIES AWAY HOME

"The Mediterranean fruit fly survey," reports the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, "is now well under way in Southern California, and plans for the project's organization were laid at a meeting in Los Angeles of all Horticultural Commissioners of the Southern Counties. At a prior meeting in the executive offices at Sacramento of state and county officials, together with fruit growers, bankers, various business men, and railroad officials, D. B. Mackie, State Entomologist of California, was chosen to direct a state-wide survey for the presence of the fly."

* * *

When the presence within the state of California of a little fly disturbs the stock market, there are organizations to do something about it. Even to legislate it out of existence.

Carmel has a mealy bug which is fatally destructive to many of its favorite types of trees, which is therefore a menace to our landscape. The wild lilac seldom escapes its ravages.

The single individual land-owner, however faithfully he may spray his garden against mealy-bug, is helpless against these millions.

What to do?

The answer is . . . ladybugs!

The ladybug exterminates the mealy-bug.

And the way to bring that about is as follows:

In a certain canyon in southern California, there is a population of very many millions of these ladybugs. Continuance of population is encouraged there by human beings who cultivate them for purposes of sale to sufferers from mealy and other bugs.

Yes, it is possible to buy these ladybugs in quantities enough to purge the Monterey peninsula of the mealy-bug.

Procedure to be recommended is clear enough.

First, let an interested tree-lover bring the matter before the members of the City Council. Subsequent discussion with these gentlemen is likely to bring on some sort of conference with peninsula organizations or state departments with authority to carry on. In the end lady-bugs are purchased, come to make their residence on the peninsula (and it may be pertinent that a ladybug is one of the most enchanting of small flying things) and gone are the mealy-bugs.

The Carmelite puts forth the notion. It is for others to put the thing still further into the simple action next in order.

THE CARMELITE, July 3, 1929

ART ASSOCIATION EXHIBIT

The July-August exhibit of the Carmel Art Association is now on view in the Gallery in the Seven Arts Building. The exhibit is distinguished by a number of names favorably known to the world, and is representative of much of the best work done on the Monterey peninsula, including that of William Ritschel, John O'Shea, William C. Watts, Stanley Wood, the Seidenecks, Mary Black, George Kotch, E. Charlton Fortune, Arthur Gilbert, Myron Oliver, a sculpture by Jo Mora, and etchings by Paul Whitman.

The following is a complete list of the works on exhibit:

- 1 "La Haute Savoie" Mary C. W. Black
- 2 "Highlands Coast" George Kotch
- 3 "Tahitian Bananas" John O'Shea
- 4 "Rushing Waters" George Kotch
- 5 "Portrait" George Seideneck
- 6 "Adobe" Stanley Wood
- 7 "Ronda, Spain" W. C. Watts
- 8 "Mission Garden—San Miguel" Stanley Wood
- 9 "The Green Boat" Helen Cheney Brown
- 10 "Study of Sunlight" L. L. Peabody
- 11 "California Hills" Edward Friston
- 12 "On Point Lobos" M. De Neale Morgan
- 13 "Festa—Santa Maria Della Salute, Venice" Catherine Seideneck
- 14 "Haze after a Storm" W. C. Watts
- 15 "Alfonso" Wm. Ritschel
- 16 "The Green Boat" San Tropey E. Charlton Fortune
- 17 "Quiet Evening" George Seideneck
- 18 "Opal Sea" Wm. Ritschel
- 19 "French Village" Myron A. Oliver
- 20 "Superstition Mountains" John O'Shea
- 21 "Cloudy Day" Arthur Hill Gilbert
- 22 "Grey Dunes" Arthur Hill Gilbert
- 23 "Sunshine and Fog at Point Lobos" J. M. Culbertson
- Sculpture "Poppy" Jo Mora

at carmel inns . . .

At Holiday Inn are Mr. and Mrs. Lindblom from Hotel Claremont, Berkeley; Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont McLaren, also of Berkeley; Miss E. H. Barron, San Mateo. Other visitors over the week end have been Doctor and Mrs. Leonard B. Loeb, Berkeley; Mrs. Jacques Loeb, New York; and Lieutenant and Mrs. C. A. Printup, U. S. N.

■ ■ ■

Visitors at La Playa include Mrs. Donna Cobine, San Francisco; Miss Julia H. Minnigerode, New York; Mr. W. F. Langlier of Berkeley, here for a few days; Miss Marcella Mapp and Miss Myrth Brady of Hollywood; Mrs. George A. Carpenter; Mrs. LeRoy G. Franklin and Miss Ruth E. Franklin, Pasadena; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Fairfax, Seattle; and Miss Windele of San Francisco.

■ ■ ■

Staying at Sea View Inn are Miss Marvis Crow, Miss Lillian Vosburgh, and Mrs. Maud C. Wyman, all of Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Long from Melbourne, Australia; Preston L. Bildeade, San Francisco; Mrs. Carlo G. Duncan, Berkeley; Miss Marjorie Ross, San Bernardino; Miss Margaret Lancaster, also of San Bernardino; and Miss Dorothy Stout from Oakland.

what to see**OUT-OF-DOORS:**

Point Lobos
Te Seventeen-Mile Drive
The Carmel Valley
The road past the Highlands to the Big Sur
The white dunes of the beach
The redwoods can be reached at Robinson Canyon, up the valley; or at Palo Colorado Canyon, fifteen miles south on the Big Sur Road.

PLAYS:

The Forest Theater Play, on The Fourth, with Denis d'Auburn directing Rostand's "Romancers," in Carmel's out-of-door theater.

EXHIBITIONS:

The Carmel Art Gallery, Seven Arts Building. Open weekdays from 2:00 to 5:00

The Little Gallery, Pearl and Tyler, Monterey. Paintings and Drawings of Lucy Pierce, until July sixth.

The Carmelita Gallery, San Antonio near Ocean. Paintings by William Silva. Open Saturday afternoons. Edward Weston Studio, Ocean Avenue. Photographic works of Weston.

Roger Sturtevant, Court of The Golden Bough. Photographic portraits. The Waldvogel Textile Studios, on Polk Street. Monterey.

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S E R V I C E

GARAGE

I know the sea
With its green water
Sometimes grey
Sometimes blue
Often black
I know the sea
And all its ways
Angry swirling waves
Raging stems of spray
Restless, relentless
Perpetual power
Surging life
Waiting, always waiting
Some day to take
The whole world
And then—
Green water
Grey water
Blue water
Often black

Dearest Joy Liston

ROSES, ROSES, ALL THE WAY

Monterey's municipal rose garden is now in full bloom. More than twelve hundred rose bushes are blossoming, and the planting plan, which produces the maximum of mass color effects, displays the bushes to the greatest advantage.

The garden was started a year ago, when a small part of the planting was done; but most of the roses have been planted this spring. The garden contains more than two hundred varieties of bush roses, over sixty varieties of climbing roses, twenty varieties of standard or tree roses and an equal variety of pillar roses, some of the latter being budded with three harmonizing colors on the stem.

In the center of the garden is a lily pool, ringed around by tree and baby roses. Surrounding this central feature are the mass plantings of red, pink, yellow, and new bud roses. One bed contains fifty of the new single Vesuvius rose, a deep flaming scarlet, now in full bloom.

■ ■

Suggestion to School Boards of Education: a course in Indoor Pitching as the Physical Education requirement in the Vocational Training Schools for all those about to enter office occupations requiring skill in aiming circular letters at the waste-basket.

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Studio Murder Mystery	Eddington
All the Brave Rifles	Clark Venable
From Dusk Till Dawn	William Garrett
Dark Hester	Ann Douglas Sedgwick
Illusion	Arthur Train
The Lady of Laws	Suzanne Trantwein
Maya Cities	Thomas Gann
The Green Parrot	Princess Bibesco
Wolf Solent	John Cowper Powys
Mimi Bluette	Guido de Verona
Loose Ladies	Vina Delmar
A Preface to Morals	Walter Lippman
Dynamo	Eugene O'Neill
Mansions of Philosophy	Will Durant
Salt Water Taffy	Corey Ford
Nature of the Physical World	Eddington
Whither Mankind	Charles A. Beard

7 ARTS BOOKSHOP CIRCULATING LIBRARY SEVEN ARTS BUILDING

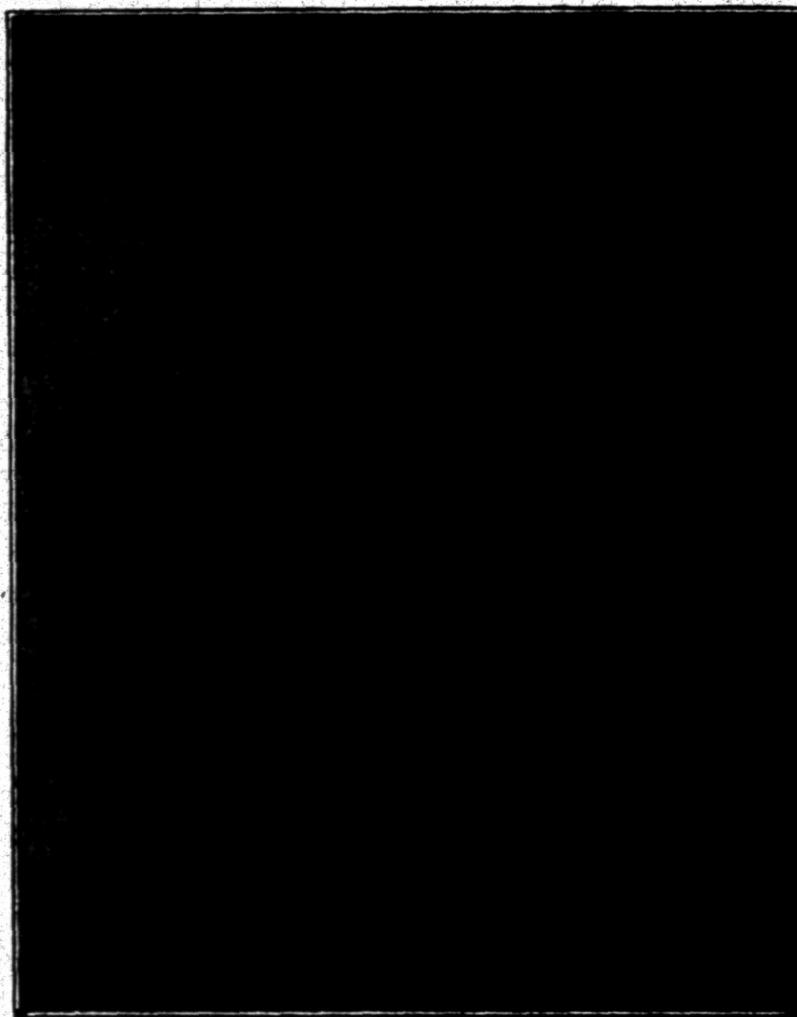
Swords and Roses	Hergesheimer
Henry VIII	Hackett
Salt Water Taffy	Ford
Six Mrs. Greenes	Rea
Murder by the Clock	King
Patient in Room 18	Eberhardt
Flagrant Years	Adams
Father William	Stewart

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THE CARMELITE

MOSAIC
DETAIL
IN HOTEL
DEL MONTE.



SONNET

I shall not speak of love to you any more
Only desire shall fill me like a breath
Of summer fragrance; there shall be no death
Of love, but my desire shall lock the door
Without my heart, and all the love before
I scattered freely to your slightest look
Shall be sealed up and guarded in the book
Wherein I lock my joy and sorrow lore.

Though you should try to find the magic key,
Though you should seek to touch the hidden spring,
I shall not tell the secret; you will be
As one without a window listening
To an old melody he cannot place,
Seeing but shadows of an old loved face.

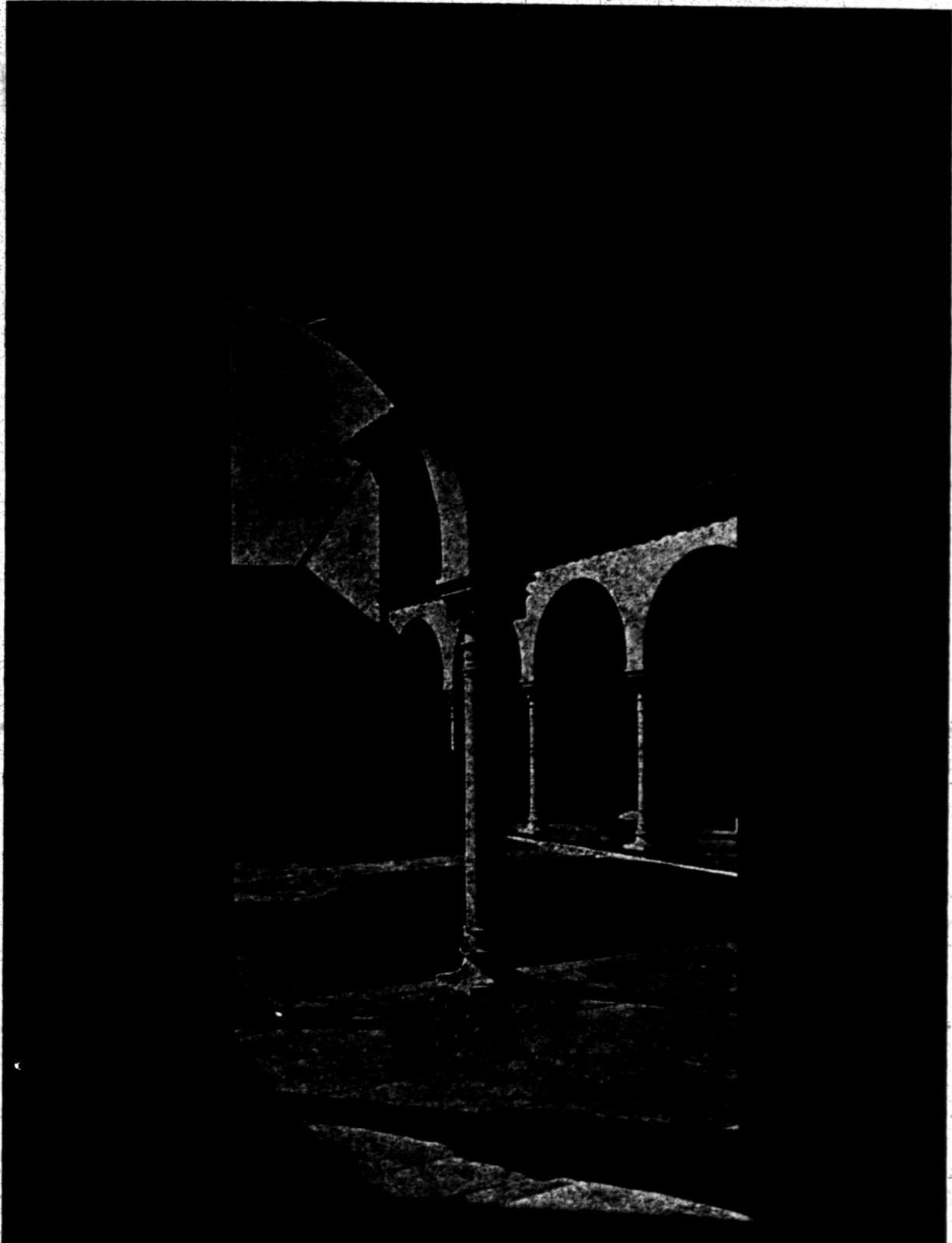
Myrtokleia Childe

ON CARMEL BEACH

I felt the water crying to meet the shore,
And the sand reaching for the sea;
I felt the wind encircle me.
It wove me into the sea, into the shore.
Both the water and the shore spoke in their own idiom,
And I in mine.
Both of them cried to me as their answer,
And I, to them as mine.
Then I knew that I, and the sea, and the shore,
Supplemented each other,
And never should part.

Edith Arnstein.

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peninsula panorama . . .

three mexicans leaning against a section-gang house on a railroad siding, for twenty minutes without moving.

* * *

lettuce pickers in the fields picturesque against the dry haze of the noon landscape.

* * *

pebble beach roads coiling and uncoiling about an incredibly smooth landscape,—golf lawns sloping urbanely to the sea.

* * *

"oh how cute," twitter the summer visitors as they flock down ocean avenue in riding boots, heavy puttees, and dashing apparel they deem appropriate to these provinces, "these must be the natives."

* * *

Further Panorama Seen from the Train Window Nearing San Jose.

A stone crusher towering against the blue of a mountain background.

* * *

Palm trees and roof radio-apparatus.

* * *

Chamber of Commerce signs advertising San Jose, appalling with the threat of a sky-scraper city.

* * *

A moving van approaching town, piled high with the family gods, including a dog, a kitten, chickens, the baby, and four other children of assorted sizes.

* * *

Three hoboes by the railroad side, cooking their mulligatawny over the communal campfire.

* * *

and inland . . . sunbaked California . . . the obedient and geometrical lettuce-fields striping a neat path to the ordered hills . . . as the train moves eastward over the desert, the temperature's a hundred and ten in the shade, and mighty little of that.

* * *

(at del monte and pebble beach, however, they look a little bored if you tell them how hot the journey was. somehow it seems not quite good form to speak about vulgar matters like weather, here in the midst of so much landscape.)

